

\$17m allocated for Lebanon camps

BEIRUT (R) — A U.N. agency on Friday said it was awaiting permission to begin spending \$17 million it has collected to rebuild battered Palestinian camps in Lebanon. "All we are waiting for is a green light from Amal leader Nahil Berri and the Syrians to start," said Giorgio Giacomelli, commissioner general of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). He told a press conference that the agency planned to allocate \$4 million to help rebuild Beirut's Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps. The rest would be spent on food, clinics and schools in fighting over the past three years between the Amal militia and Palestinians which killed more than 2,500 people and injured more than 6,000. Syria mediated a pact on Sept. 11 between Amal and the Palestinians to put an end to the "camps war." The two sides agreed to start rebuilding the camps and surrounding areas. Mr. Giacomelli said 80 to 90 per cent of Shatila and 50 to 60 per cent of Bourj Al Barajneh were destroyed by the fighting. The two sprawling settlements, housing around 33,000 refugees, lie at the southern outskirts of Beirut.

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Kibli appreciates Jordanian decision

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Friday received a cable from Arab League Secretary General Chadi Kibli voicing appreciation for Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic ties with Libya. "The decision is a step on the path of achieving Arab solidarity, which enables the Arab Nation to counter the great challenges facing them," the cable said. Mr. Kibli also wished success for the extraordinary Arab summit due to be held in Amman on Nov. 8.

King sends good wishes to N. Yemen

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Friday sent a cable to North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh congratulating him on the occasion of Yemen's Revolution Day. The King wished President Saleh continued good health and happiness and the North Yemeni people further progress and prosperity under his leadership.

Study outlines threats to Arab heritage

KUWAIT (R) — A study commissioned by Arab culture ministers found that most Arab states are failing to protect their heritage, the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported. The study says Islamic and other monuments were being abused and plundered in most Arab countries despite the existence of laws protecting them. It blamed the problem on modern development projects, commercial exploitation and lack of concern. The study is the fourth and final volume of a wide-ranging survey of Arab culture commissioned by Arab ministers in charge of cultural affairs during a meeting in Tripoli in 1979.

IAEA demands inspection of Israeli facilities

VIENNA (AP) — A resolution demanding that Israel place all its nuclear facilities under the safeguards inspection system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was adopted at the IAEA annual conference Friday. The motion was carried with 48 countries voting in favour, 29 countries, including most Western and neutral countries, voting against and 12 abstentions. Similar resolutions have been adopted in recent years. The United States spoke against the resolution. Deputy head of delegation, Richard T. Kennedy, a member of the agency's board of governors, contended that it was political and repetitive and did not belong in the agency.

2 Arabs hurt in mine blast

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Two Arabs hunting in the Galilee were seriously wounded when they stumbled over an old land mine on Friday, a police spokesman said. The two men received serious leg injuries and were taken to hospital after they stepped on the mine while hunting near Be'er She'an in the Lower Galilee.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Times Foundation
جورдан تايمز يومي سياسى تحريرى عن المؤسسة الصحافية الأردنية (الرأي)

Tunisian-Libyan ties warm

TUNIS (R) — President Habib Bourguiba, who cut diplomatic links with Libya two years ago, said on Friday that relations between the two neighbours should be strengthened for the good of both states. The 84-year-old president, in the latest of a series of signs this year of improving ties with Libya, made the statement during talks with a minister who returned from Tripoli, the official Tunisian news agency TAP said. Social Affairs Minister Hedi Baccouche said Mr. Bourguiba had expressed satisfaction that one point of contention, the fate of thousands of Tunisian workers and their families expelled from Libya, had been resolved, TAP said. Describing this as an encouraging step, Mr. Bourguiba said ties "must be strengthened to open the way to future positive and constructive developments, for the good of and in the interests of the two countries, on the basis of good neighbourliness." Mr. Baccouche, who began his talks in Tripoli on Sunday, said Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi sent Mr. Bourguiba a warm greeting of consideration and affection. Tunisia and Libya resumed air links between their capitals in July. Tunis broke relations with Tripoli following a mass expulsion by Libya of Tunisian workers.

Security Council studies moves to end Gulf war; U.S. denies shift in stand

Perez de Cuellar unveils 7-point programme said to enshrine Iranian 'terms for ceasefire'

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The Security Council on Friday discussed ways to end the Gulf war amid denials by the United States that it was backing down on its demand for an immediate, worldwide arms embargo against Iran.

Many diplomats said the United States had failed to win support for the embargo, and reports published Friday said U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration had backed off the embargo demand.

But White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said: "There's no delay. We're not hacking off in any way."

"We'd like to have unanimity among the permanent members of the Security Council," Fitzwater said, adding that the United States was "firmly committed" to the U.N.'s ceasefire resolution as a "basis for an implementation process."

They said Mr. Perez de Cuellar reported this to council members in a seven-point memorandum following talks he had here this week with Iranian President Ali Khamenei.

They said the secretary general also stated that Iran viewed as essential two simultaneous first steps to initiate an implementation process: "observance of a ceasefire, and establishment of an impartial body to determine its responsibility for the war."

Asked if the United States would take a go-slow approach to get an alternative solution, Fitzwater said: "We want a ceasefire. We think the second resolution (an arms embargo) is probably the best way to put pressure on the belligerents to get it."

But, Fitzwater added: "We are willing to explore the best process, to listen to what is being said."

Diplomats quoted by Reuter

Iraq reports new attack on ship off Iran

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said its warplanes raided a ship off Iran on Friday, in a further escalation of strikes against vessels plying its enemy's ports.

The Iraqi News Agency said the jet fighters scored accurate and effective hits against a "large maritime target," military parlance for a ship.

The agency did not name the vessel nor give a precise geographical location for the 5 a.m. (0100 GMT) attack. Marine executives in the region had no immediate confirmation of the raid.

A military spokesman said all the aircraft returned safely after the raid. He said the attack fell within Baghdad's policy of "sowing mines" to finance its war with Iraq.

Iraq has vowed to step up air strikes on Iranian shipping and economic targets to force Tehran to accept July's U.N. Security Council resolution ordering a ceasefire in the seven-year war.

The attack was the 24th claimed by Iraq on Iranian shipping since it ended a 46-day lull in bombing raids on Aug. 29.

The last independently-confirmed Iraqi strike was against the tanker Khark-2 at Iran's main Kharg Island oil terminal in the northern Gulf last Sunday.

Colonel Qaddafi, in an interview with the Sharjah-based Al-Khalieej newspaper, said the Iranian response to his peace plan, but said Iranian Foreign Minister Azouz Al-Talhi conveyed the Iranian viewpoint to the Iraqi officials during his recent visit to Baghdad.

During the talks in Baghdad, Mr. Talhi and Iraqi officials agreed to restore ties after a break of more than four years, due to the Libyan support to Iran in its war against Iraq.

The Libyan leader said a high-ranking Iraqi delegation will visit Tripoli early October to discuss the Gulf war.

Col. Qaddafi said Iran had "positively responded" to the plan.

Iraq said its warplanes on Thursday raided two big power plants supplying Iran with much of its electricity needs.

An Iraqi high command communiqué said the aircraft simultaneously attacked the power sites at Dez River Dam, near Dezful in west Iran, and at Reza Shah further east at 12:15 (0815 GMT) before returning safely to base.

Weinberger visits fleet in Gulf, says seized Iranian boat will be destroyed

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Friday that the Iranian minelayer disabled and captured by U.S. forces in the Gulf five days ago would be "destroyed in the most effective way possible."

Mr. Weinberger made the comment during an interview aboard a U.S. navy frigate in the Gulf, where he flew by helicopter hours after arriving in the region for a five-day visit.

The ship will be destroyed. It

certainly will not be hacked back so that it can engage in further activities," the Pentagon chief said.

He told members of a Pentagon-organised pool of reporters that the area where the 1,662-ton Iran Ajr was attacked by U.S. helicopters while in the act of sowing mines had been "charted" and "several more" mines located.

Five Iranians were killed and 26 others taken into U.S. custody after the attack on the ship. The survivors are to be repatriated to Iran on Saturday, U.S. officials said.

(Continued on page 3)

Qadhafi: Libyan-Iraqi ties back to normal

SHARJAH (Agencies) — Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi was on Friday quoted as saying Libya's relations with Iraq were "now restored to normal," and that he was actively pursuing a plan to end the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

He added: "The Gulf war must stop at all costs."

Col. Qaddafi did not report the Iraqi response to his peace plan, but said Iranian Foreign Minister Azouz Al-Talhi conveyed the Iranian viewpoint to the Iraqi officials during his recent visit to Baghdad.

During the talks in Baghdad, Mr. Talhi and Iraqi officials agreed to restore ties after a break of more than four years, due to the Libyan support to Iran in its war against Iraq.

The Libyan leader said a high-ranking Iraqi delegation will visit Tripoli early October to discuss the Gulf war.

He said Libya's ties with Iraq were "now restored to normal."

On the planned unity with Algeria, Col. Qaddafi said the two neighbouring states were engaged in negotiations to set up a federation that would be announced in November.

In the interview, Col. Qaddafi

(Continued on page 3)

King's visit to Syria aimed at closing Arab ranks

AMMAN (I.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein returned to Amman Thursday evening following a brief working visit to Syria where he met with President Hafez Al-Assad to discuss Arab and international issues.

Referring to the Iranian demand for an inquiry, he said Tehran wanted the first step to be identifying "the aggressor," which he felt could be quickly accomplished.

The second task would be to determine the consequences of that responsibility. This could be a judicial process over a longer time, according to the Iranians, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said.

He said that, during the first phase, Iran was prepared to observe a ceasefire on the basis of what he termed undeclared understandings with him. These were not further identified.

From the start of the second phase, he said, Iran would publicly declare its acceptance of a ceasefire.

It would also be prepared to accept agreed verification measures during a ceasefire, again on the basis of understandings with him, the secretary general reported.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar was giving a lunch later Friday for the foreign ministers and resident U.N. delegates of the five permanent

(Continued on page 4)

Mr. Weinberger did not say how the Iranian minelayer would be destroyed or when, saying only that "the technical people will tell us," and it will be announced "as soon as it's finished."

Asked whether he thought the U.S. action would raise new tensions in the Gulf, Mr. Weinberger replied: "You've got to bear in mind that the pot's been pretty thoroughly stirred up since 1979, and nothing has happened to give any hope of getting it over."

He was referring to the strain in U.S.-Iranian relations after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution toppled the Iranian monarchy and seized power.

Five Iranians were killed and 26 others taken into U.S. custody after the attack on the ship. The survivors are to be repatriated to Iran on Saturday, U.S. officials said.

(Continued on page 3)

Suspect said to have confessed to RJ hijack

WASHINGTON (R) — Fawaz Younis, the alleged mastermind of the 1985 hijacking of a Royal Jordanian (RJ) airliner, confessed to American agents who captured him at sea, U.S. officials said on Thursday.

Younis, who has pleaded innocent, will stand trial on charges of hostage-taking, conspiracy and destruction of an aircraft. The charges carry a maximum penalty of life in prison.

However, questions surfaced about the confession because the suspect suffered hairline fractures of bones in both wrists after his arrest by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

"Did we torture this guy to get a confession? The man was treated humanely — absolutely," one official said.

"He had a lot of talking. He had a lot of interesting things to say," said another official. "He cooperated with us. It's true of any criminal case that you try to extract as much information as possible."

The prime minister said he was "ready to hold talks about all the region's affairs... but that does not oblige me to agree to the Soviet Union becoming a very

(Continued on page 4)

Crown Prince meets Shultz and U.N. chief on Mideast and Gulf

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies)

— His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Friday held talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the situation in the Middle East and developments in the Iran-Iraq war. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said Mr. Shultz voiced U.S. support for efforts towards convening an international conference on the Middle East.

On the Iran-Iraq war, Petra said, the Crown Prince and Mr. Shultz reviewed efforts towards achieving an end to the seven-year-old conflict in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 598 of July 20 which calls for an immediate

ceasefire in the war and peaceful negotiations to end the conflict.

Also on Friday, the Crown Prince met with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and reviewed with him the latest developments in the Middle East and Prince Hassan's efforts towards convening an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict, Petra said.

The Jordanian side was represented by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al-Qasem and Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh. On the Syrian side it was attended by Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam and Prime Minister Abdul Raouf Al-Kasim.

Upon returning to Amman, the King was met by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander in Chief Field Marshal Sbari Zaid Ibn Shaker and other officials.

The suggestions were contained in a report that the Crown Prince presented to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar Thursday night. The report summed up the work and findings as well as recommendations of ICIH which was set in line with a proposal made to the General Assembly by Prince Hassan in 1981.

Prince Hassan and Prince Aga Khan held a press conference Thursday night following the presentation of the report to the U.N. secretary general and announced details of the report.

"In this respect, and throughout the last two decades, Israeli aggression in the occupied territories of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights has continued unabated," he said.

"Jordan has spared no effort to promote the process of a comprehensive peace through the convening of an international conference on peace and security," he said.

Prince Hassan and Prince Aga Khan as an example of "the classic colonial form of armed conflict, where territory is occupied by force for purposes of exploitation and annexation."

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Kuwait calls U.N. Gulf ceasefire resolution 'last chance' for peace

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The U.N. Security Council's resolution demanding a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war might offer the last chance for peace between them and for the region, Kuwait's foreign minister has said.

"History will hold us all accountable, without mercy, if we fail to exert the effort and pressure for its implementation," Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah said.

Addressing the United Nations General Assembly, he hailed Iraq's acceptance of the July 20 resolution.

"Let us sincerely call upon Iran to fully and unambiguously accept it without delay so as to drop the curtain on the acts of this tragedy which contravenes heaven's values, as well as earthly laws," the minister said.

He said all U.N. members were duty-bound to support Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's efforts to implement the resolution.

They must avoid "the trap of deception or chasing the mirage," he said.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar reported last week on his return from a peace mission to Tehran and Baghdad that Iran had offered an "undeclared cessation of hostilities" if the United Nations held an inquiry into responsibility for the seven-year war. Iraq rejected that and insisted on a formal, unconditional ceasefire, he said.

Sheikh Sabah said Iran's policy fanned the flames of war towards other countries that were not parties to it, endangering freedom of navigation in the Gulf by striking at ships from non-belligerent states.

He said Kuwait had exercised the utmost self-restraint in the face of provocations and assaults. "The leaders of Iran have nevertheless resolved to continue depriving us of a secure flow of our oil exports, thereby undermining our ability to meet our domestic and international com-

mitments and to continue our role in contributing to the economic development programmes in the developing countries," Mr. Andreotti said.

But the minister, Giulio Andreotti, offered no hint of Italy's response to U.S. and British proposals for an arms embargo against Iran.

"Faced with such a development, we had to make familiar and ordinary commercial arrangements which had previously been made by many countries, including Iran itself, to prevent our tankers' exposure."

The U.S. naval protection of Kuwaiti tankers re-registered to fly the U.S. flag was undertaken at the request of Kuwait. American warships have been on escort duty in the Gulf since July 20.

"The search for peace in the region between Iran and Iraq revolves around the relationship among a ceasefire, the restoration of normalcy and an identification of responsibility," Mr. Andreotti said.

"The problem is difficult but not unsolvable and it is necessary to bring about an association of the belligerent parties to the peace process laid down in Resolution 598," he said, referring to the council order.

"The determination of responsibility is a complex endeavour."

The Foreign Minister of the Netherlands said Thursday his country does not want to take sides in the Iran-Iraq war but believes there are "valid reasons" for investigating who started the conflict.

Hans Van Den Broek told the 42nd General Assembly his nation fully supports Mr. Perez de Cuellar's mediation efforts in the 7-year-old war.

"There are, no doubt, valid reasons for raising the question of the origins of the war and of culpability," Mr. Van Den Broek said. "This, however, in no way alters the clear injunction contained in this resolution: Hostilities must cease."

In his speech, the Dutch official noted his country has joined in multilateral mine sweeping in the Gulf, a vital transit route for oil. But he said the Netherlands would like the United Nations to patrol the Gulf, a suggestion several other countries have made as well. He said the Netherlands want the council to impose against Iran.

Resolutions require a minimum of nine votes in the 15-seat council for adoption, but the Americans and British are eager to maintain the unanimity that marked the adoption of the July decision.

So far in the current U.N. General Assembly debate, only President Reagan and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe have stated a case for an arms ban.

wards the implementation of this resolution is that of everyone."

Italian foreign minister said on Thursday determining responsibility for the Iran-Iraq war will be complex and if U.N. peace efforts are unproductive new measures will be necessary.

Mr. Van Den Broek said his country wanted to be neutral in the Gulf conflict.

"Insisting on the termination of the war in no way implies taking sides in the conflict. We want to maintain good relations with both parties," he told the 159-member world body.

West Germany, a member of the U.N. Security Council, ignored American and British proposals for a Gulf arms embargo against Iran.

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Poll shows Americans approve of attack on Iranian ship

By Richard J. Meislin
The New York Times

NEW YORK — More than three-quarters of Americans approve of the United States military attack and seizure of the Iranian ship that was laying mines in the Gulf, according to a New York Times/CBS news poll.

The survey also found that solid but smaller majority of Americans favours the use of United States Navy ships to protect foreign oil tankers in the Gulf, even though most say the policy is likely to get the United States involved in a war.

Those attitudes appeared to be colored by a deep hostility toward Iran among the American people, with 78 per cent of those interviewed by telephone Monday and Tuesday saying they had a generally unfavourable feeling toward Iran, 2 per cent saying they had favourable feelings and 16 per cent saying they were neutral. That is far worse than American attitudes toward Iraq, which is at war with Iran, or toward the Soviet Union or Nicaragua.

PLO denies involvement in Cyprus murder bid

NICOSIA (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has denied that it was involved in a murder attempt in Cyprus.

Fayez Younes, first secretary of the PLO's diplomatic representative office in Nicosia, said PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had sent two envoys to Cyprus to investigate the affair.

Government spokesman Petros Voskrides earlier confirmed reports that Palestinian Nassouh Wael Al Afifi, shot in the shoulder eight days ago in the coastal town of Limassol, had named a member of the PLO mission as his attacker.

Mr. Voskrides said the suspect had already left Cyprus.

Mr. Younes told Reuters: "What we are certain of at the moment is that there is no PLO diplomat involved in this affair, though our own investigations are continuing."

He said Mr. Afifi was wanted for questioning by the PLO after hundreds of thousands of dollars in PLO funds vanished but he added: "Killing him would not bring the money back."

Cypriot media have said the murder attempt strained relations between the PLO office and the government.

Mr. Voskrides denied newspaper reports that members of the Cypriot Council of Ministers had suggested breaking off relations with the PLO.

Gemayel tells Iranians to get out

UNITED NATIONS (R) — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon called on Iran in a speech here to end its military involvement in his country and told Iranians in his country without Lebanon's authority to get out.

"Iran's image in the region and in the world has not been enhanced as a result of its policies in Lebanon or by the acts of violence undertaken by its followers in my country," he told the U.N. General Assembly Thursday.

He said all Iranians in Lebanon "by virtue of Iran's self-bestowed military-ideological commitment" and without Lebanon's government consent should leave as soon as possible.

Still, he said, Iran had important links with Lebanon and these should be encouraged and strengthened by agreements.

The Christian Lebanese leader said Islam was at an important crossroads and Lebanon's destiny was to meet the challenge of the religion's rebirth. "Our survival, as well as world peace, will depend on the success of the response," Mr. Gemayel said.

Lebanon has a sizeable Maronite Christian minority, but there has been no census since 1932, the number of Muslims and Christians is not known.

In his address, Mr. Gemayel offered a band of friendship to Syria, which he called "our principal partner" but a country with which relations were often strained since both attained independence.

Relations with Syria should not only be normal but distinctive and characterised by friendship and cooperation, Mr. Gemayel said. "It is in the best interests of

both Lebanon and Syria to restore this positive relationship as soon as possible."

The Syrian military presence, extended to over 60 per cent of Lebanon, gave Syria an overwhelming influence that had not served the better interests of either country, he said. "But I hasten to add, he went on, "that there is no solution to the Lebanese question without

The withdrawal of the Syrian Army from Lebanon should and would take place in the context of covenants and treaties governing inter-Arab relations, he said.

Referring to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), he said new relationships with it would be developed, but Lebanon would not tolerate on its territory an armed group of any kind.

Appealing to the international community, especially the big powers, to help Lebanon disentangle itself from violence, Mr. Gemayel warned that the alternative was economic disaster and upheaval.

The demands for sectarian partition, which now exist as contingent facts in time of war, will increase, creating havoc in the existing state of the Middle East," he said.

"Anarchy, unchecked by the hope of order and stability, will encourage terrorism and lead to more kidnapping, more hostage-taking, more alienation from national policies and a wider chasm between the Middle East and the rest of the world."

Meanwhile, in Paris, a Lebanese Falangist official said on Thursday that he was canvassing the idea of an interna-

tional conference to end 12 years of civil strife in Lebanon.

Karim Pakradouni, vice-president of the Falangist "Lebanese Forces" militia group, told reporters he hoped at least one Western European state would sponsor the idea, preferably in association with Arab states.

"The Lebanese cannot agree on anything themselves," Mr. Pakradouni said. "We must have an international initiative."

He suggested either a separate conference on Lebanon, or including Lebanon in a United Nations-sponsored conference on the Middle East, subject of diplomatic haggling for more than a decade.

Mr. Pakradouni, who had talks with Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond and other French officials, said he had found France open to the idea of an international effort on Lebanon.

He said the Lebanese Forces militia, which include the Falangist Party, were in touch with five Arab states on the issue. Algeria was active in seeking to reconcile Mr. Gemayel with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, he said.

Mr. Pakradouni confirmed reports that he met Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat in Bagdad before coming to Paris, but gave no details of the talks.

"Now that the Palestinians are no longer a source of interference in our affairs, we are opposed only to those Palestinian groups which operate on our territory," he said.

Mr. Pakradouni is in Paris to ask for economic aid for Lebanon and to discuss ways to reduce the civil strife before next year's scheduled election of a successor to President Gemayel.

pool of blood at the door of his university office.

Police quoted Fr. Masse's secretary, Imam Sabah, as saying the gunman walked into her office and asked for Fr. Masse.

Fr. Masse opened his adjacent office door and when he saw the gunman he tried to walk back. But the tallest of them took out a silenced pistol hidden in a file he was carrying and emptied three bullets into Fr. Masse's head.

Sidon militia vows to punish priest's killers

BEIRUT (R) — A Lebanese Sunni Muslim militia has pledged to find and punish three gunmen who killed a French Jesuit priest in the South Lebanese port town of Sidon.

The Popular Liberation Army, which controls Sidon, condemned the killing of 47-year-old Andre Masse on Thursday and vowed to punish the murderers.

"We will follow them wherever they are and to whichever party they belong," it said in a state-

ment to the media.

Fr. Masse was director of the Sidon branch of Lebanon's Saint Joseph University and was one week away from taking up a new appointment at the University in Beirut when he was killed.

Church sources said Fr. Masse's funeral will be held on Saturday in Christian east Beirut.

Three clean-shaven gunmen, aged around 18 to 21, pumped bullets into his head, killing him instantly, and leaving him in a

Helicopter which attacked Iranian ship belonged to secretive Task Force 160

By Richard Halloran
The New York Times

WASHINGTON — The United States helicopters that shot at an Iranian mine-laying ship in the Gulf late Monday night were from a secretive army unit, Task Force 160, trained for special, unconventional operations be-

The unit, the size, arms and equipment of which are secret, is part of the army's First Special Operations Command, with headquarters at Fort Bragg, N.C. Other elements are the Rangers, the Special Forces, better known as Green Berets, and the Delta

Force.

The helicopter unit provides tactical transport and gunship support for Ranger commando raids, Green Beret guerrilla operations, or Delta Force attempts to rescue hostages. Longer-range transport would come from the Air Force's Special Operations Wing.

The aircraft were described as small, two-seater gunships that the maker, Hughes Aircraft, has claimed are the quietest helicopters in the world.

The OH-6 helicopters are fitted with sensors and navigation devices that enable them to fly low and to hit targets at night.

Their weapons include machine guns and rockets, and they can fly at 135 miles an hour with a range of 380 miles.

The rules of engagement define a "hostile act" as one in which an aircraft, ship or land force launch a missile, shoot a gun or drop a bomb.

In Monday's episode, the admiral suggested that the Iranian ship, called Iran Ajr by the Pentagon but Rakhish by reporters who boarded her in the Gulf, had been under surveillance since she left port at Bandar Abbas, an Iranian naval base at the eastern edge of the Gulf.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

GENERAL

Jordan Television 773111-19

Radio Jordan 774111-19

Ministry of Tourism 642321

Hotel complaints 646412

Civil Defence Dept Al-Ain 773103

Ambulance 773155

Amman downtown fire brigade 198

First aid 630134

Blood bank 778343

Civil Defence rescue 661111

Fire headquarters 620200-3

Police rescue 639141

Traffic police 639340-1

Electric Power Co. 6363816/4, 624381

Municipal water complaints 771114-5

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NIGHT DUTY

ANIMAL:

Dr. Mohammad Al Ajam 694182

Dr. Khalil Alido 695992

Dr. Ibrahim Al Aou 744996

Dr. Dawoud Obeidi 791367

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Dakhqan to participate in Cairo celebrations

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Transport Ahmad Dakhqan is due to leave for Cairo today to take part in celebrations marking the inauguration of the underground railway system in the Arab World's largest city.

The minister is also expected to hold talks with his Egyptian counterpart on matters related to the forthcoming meeting in Amman, of ministers of transport from Jordan, Egypt, and Iraq. The meeting is intended to pave the way for the commencement of a company to be called the Arab

Bridge Shipping Company that would undertake transport operations between the three countries.

Also to be discussed between Mr. Dakhqan and Egyptian officials are problems with the Acaba-Nweibeh land-sea route.

Last year Egypt, Iraq, and Jordan agreed that the company will be set up to facilitate transport of passengers and goods between the eastern and western parts of the Arab World. The company will be open for other Arab countries to join.

11,399 students pass college final examination

AMMAN (J.T.) — Out of 15,500 male and female students from 57 community colleges in the East Bank of Jordan, only 11,339 passed the comprehensive and final examination set by the Ministry of Higher Education this year, according to an official announcement of the results.

The results were announced on Thursday by Ahmad Al Tal, the ministry's secretary-general, at a press conference held at the ministry. He said that the results show that 73.16 per cent of the total number of students passed the examination taken in the fields of teacher training, engineering, social studies, commerce, agriculture, and paramedics.

Of the 57 community colleges 11 are run by the Ministry of

Higher Education; 21 by different government institutions; two by the Ministry of Education; two by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA); and 21 are privately-owned.

According to Dr. Tal, the Ministry of Higher Education,

this year, allowed 2,194 students

who had failed in the previous

year's examinations to take the

test again; 521 of them have

passed.

In addition, the Ministry of

Higher Education announced

that the result of the community

college final examination in the

occupied West Bank will be

announced on Sunday. It said that

2,561 male and female students

from the 14 community colleges

there sat for the examination.

Rural southern villages to receive electricity — JEA

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) on Friday announced that work on the electrification of the southern rural regions of the Kingdom will be completed by the end of 1987.

A JEA statement said that the current project in the south entails supplying electricity to 35 villages and population settlements in the Karak, Ma'an, Tafileh, and Aqaba regions. So far, it said, 15 of these villages have been supplied with the electricity.

This project involves laying 100

kilometres of high voltage and 115 kilometres of low voltage cables as well as the installation of 30 transformer stations of different capacities, the statement said.

The JD 1.25 million project is designed to supply electricity to an estimated 6,000 people. The statement pointed out that the project is for the sparsely-populated and remote villages of the south, because JEA had earlier installed electricity in all the major villages in the region.

Qadhafi: Libyan-Iraqi ties normal

(Continued from page 1) disclosed that North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh has been mediating with Egypt to return Libyan pilots who defected to Cairo about two months ago.

Meanwhile, the Abu Dhabi Al Ittihad said Friday that Iran had proposed a new plan to end the Gulf war, but that it was rejected by Iraq.

The five-point scheme is based on U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's peace plan for implementation of the Security Council resolution of July 20 ordering a ceasefire to the Gulf conflict, the paper quoted sources at the U.N. secretariat as saying.

Following are the five points included in the Iranian plan, according to the newspaper:

— Agreement by both combatants to comply with a ceasefire;

— Fixing a date for a visit by a team of international experts to the Gulf to assess reparations.

Rejecting the plan, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Azz told Al Ittihad: "The proposals contain no change in the Iranian position conveyed to the U.N. secretary-general during his peace mission early this month."

United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China — as well as Egypt, Jordan, Israel, representatives of the Palestinians and possibly other Arab states.

Mr. Shamir, leader of the right-wing Likud bloc, reiterated his opposition to the proposed peace forum and stressed his view that the conflict should be resolved in "face-to-face negotiations without a time limit" between the parties concerned.

"I am not a great believer in conferences. Usually, such forums are convened only once, to affirm agreements that have been reached beforehand in direct negotiations," he said.

Shamir opposes Moscow role

(Continued from page 1) ign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

Mr. Peres, the head of the centrist Labour Party, said the 100-minute talks were "the longest, most open and most penetrating discussion since the start of our contacts."

The ministers did not announce the resumption of diplomatic ties broken by the Soviet Union in 1967 but, Mr. Peres said, have agreed to continue contacts to work out details of a proposed international Middle East peace conference.

The conference would include the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council — the

United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China — as well as Egypt, Jordan, Israel, representatives of the Palestinians and possibly other Arab states.

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"I am not a great believer in conferences. Usually, such forums are convened only once,

to affirm agreements that have

been reached beforehand in direct negotiations," he said.

The leader of the revolution (Khomeini) told me to tell the Iranian people that... we will respond to America's wicked acts in the Persian Gulf," Tehran Radio quoted Mr. Khamenei as telling worshippers in a mass Friday prayer meeting in Tehran.

Mr. Khamenei also told him on Friday that "we will have no compromise whatsoever with world arrogance, and the aggressor must be punished," the radio reported.

The Iran Air was hit just an hour before a Panamanian ship, the Marissa 1, sank 80 kilometres further north near Iran's Farsi Island. Four crewmen died.

"Our nation takes delivery of bodies of its young martyrs, and martyrdom is an honour for us. But what will you have to say tomorrow when you hand over corpses of young Americans to their families?" he added.

Mr. Khamenei also said Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had vowed to respond to "the wicked acts of the United States" in the Gulf.

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Work found for 9,008 job seekers

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Labour and Social Development announced Friday that a total of 15,940 male and female labourers had registered as job seekers at the ministry's employment offices in 1986, and that work has been found for 9,008 of them.

It said, in a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency,

Petra, that most of these workers

seeking jobs came from Amman,

Zarqa, Ma'an, and Sahab, and

have been offered employment in

the construction, industry, trans-

portation and communications.

On Wednesday, Minister of

Labour Khaled Haj Hassan announced

that unemployed Jordanians now

have more than 100,000 jobs to

choose from, thanks to the

recently-adopted strict measures

designed to stem the employment

of foreign workers in the King-

dom. In addition, the ministry

has opened an employment office

in Amman to assist job seekers.

The committee also recom-

mended at the close of the session

on Thursday that specialised in-

formation units be established

and entrusted with the task of

collecting information relevant to

the efficient application of the

four-day convention, representa-

tives from different Arab states

and organisations explained the

national institutions dealing with

the recognition of diplomas in

their respective countries, as well

as the lack of coordination among

these bodies.

Comments were heard from

various participants on ways to

avoid problems resulting from

this lack of coordination. There

were suggestions to reduce the

number of national bodies to a

minimum, thereby encouraging

better organisation and closer

linkage among them.

The committee suggested

nominating representatives from

each national body to work with

other representatives, as well as

the establishment of common

criteria, in order to achieve the

goal of cooperation.

The committee also discussed

the administrative procedures

which are followed in respect to

the recognition of studies and

academic diplomas in the Arab

states, as well as the process of

applying the present convention.

Furthermore, the committee

urged the Arab states to intensify

their efforts towards facilitating

recognition, particularly within

the Arab region.

On the first day of the conven-

tion, the participants unanimously

elected Mr. Abdel Laft Shabash

the Egyptian delegate, as its

chairman. Mr. Jamal Eddine Al

Karrawi, the Moroccan delegate,

and Mr. Arif Al Hassan, the

United Arab Emirates delegate,

were elected vice-chairmen. A

delegate from Jordan, Dr. Victor

Bilieh, was elected rapporteur.

The participants in the conven-

tion were: Jordan, Saudi Arabia,

Yemen Arab Republic, Sudan,

Syria, the Socialist Democratic

Republic of Yemen, Bahrain,

Qatar, Oman, Iraq, Algeria, the

United Arab Emirates, Egypt,

Kuwait, Morocco, Palestine, and

the Association of Arab Universities,

and the Arab League Educational,

Scientific and Cultural Organisa-

tion.

Higher education panel calls for coordination in degree recognition

By Nermene Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The third session of the regional committee in charge of the application of the Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees in Higher Education in the Arab States, ended with a call to increase cooperation between national bodies dealing with questions related to the equivalence of degrees.

The committee also recommended at the close of the session on Thursday that specialised information units be established and entrusted with the task of collecting information relevant to the efficient application of the four-day convention.

During the discussions of the four-day convention, representatives from different Arab states and organisations explained the national institutions dealing with the recognition of diplomas in their respective countries, as well as the lack of coordination among these bodies.

The members noted that the discrepancies between the procedures followed by the contracting states may hinder the process of recognition and equivalence, consequently producing a negative impact on the mobility of students, professors, and professionals in these countries.

In view of the plurality of these bodies and the variety of procedures followed, the committee suggested that action be taken to facilitate and coordinate these procedures. In addition, it recommended that regulation be established to control the role of syndicates, in regard to admission to the professional practices.

Regarding bilateral or multilateral agreements among several countries concerning the recognition of diplomas, the committee recommended that national bodies should be encouraged to take part in a general meeting of Red Crescent societies opening here Monday.

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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: Paving the way for the summit

KING Hussein's talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in Latakia were in the course of the monarch's efforts to mobilise Arab efforts towards a successful Arab summit meeting in November. The visit was also part of the consultation King Hussein is embarking with Arab leaders in order to concert the efforts of all Arab states in the face of the common challenges and the fast moving developments on the Arab scene. It is therefore natural for such contacts to win the interest of Arab countries which are now making ready for the summit and its important tasks. It should be said that ending differences among Arab states and clearing the atmosphere among Arab leaders constitute the most important step leading to a successful summit that can chart the Arab Nation's future plans and strategies. Reconciliation among Arab countries should take place now before the summit is convened, and in order to ensure its success which will not be a success for Jordan alone but rather for all Arab states. Therefore, we can say that the Latakia talks were of immense importance, and reflect a Syrian-Jordanian common sense of national responsibility and determination for overcoming any obstacle that could impede the success of the coming summit. With such contacts and preliminary consultations the Arab masses have a renewed hope in a brighter Arab future.

Al Dustour: King rallies Arab leaders

KING Hussein Thursday took another step towards unifying Arab ranks and concerting their efforts and their stands by making a visit to Syria for talks with President Hafez Al Assad. The visit and the talks fall within the framework of the King's current efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere and to reconcile Arab leaders. These are important steps and essential elements for a successful summit in November. Jordan which has been striving to build a strong, unified Arab stand over the past years, realises that solidarity among Arab countries and a unity of ranks would most certainly have its beneficial and positive effect on promoting the Arab stand and strengthening Arab positions in the face of the threats confronting the Arab Nation. Jordan is responding to the Arab countries' decision to meet in Amman by embarking on this important step of removing all obstacles in the path of a successful summit. The King is setting a good example to other Arab leaders by opening a new chapter in inter-Arab relations and by helping to bring Arab leaders together in an atmosphere of harmony and true brotherly cooperation. The Arab Nation now stands at the threshold of a new era and therefore, they ought to undertake all necessary steps to strengthen their position and achieve solidarity.

Sawt Al Shabab: King continues reconciliation mission

KING Hussein has embarked on a mission of reconciling Arab countries with one another, weeks before the convening of the extra-ordinary summit in Amman. The eyes of the world are watching the developments, and Amman wants to see its summit in November achieving total success. Jordan wants the coming summit to help end the problems of the Arab countries and end the Iran-Iraq war and the Palestine question. For this reason, Jordan is going ahead with plans for paving the way for the summit and reaping the fruit of years of work in search of solidarity and unity of ranks. Jordan and the other Arab countries are now before a critical test which they are expected to pass successfully, and their leaders are expected to work out a pan-Arab strategy that can deal with the various issues confronting them in this region. King Hussein's talks with the Syrian president were part of the Jordanian effort to prepare for a successful summit that would put an end to many Arab sufferings and tragedies.

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: A national decision

KING Hussein's decision to restore Jordanian-Libyan diplomatic relations reflected Jordan's pan-Arab and national stand and this country's commitment to serve Arab causes. This step is part of Jordan's endeavours to build strong bridges of understanding and cooperation among Arab states and establishing solidarity among them. Needless to say that the King's decision served as a preliminary step paving the ground for a successful Arab summit meeting in Amman in November which would chart the nation's plans for protecting the Arab order and strengthening the Arab Nation in all respects. Jordan's restoration of diplomatic relations with Libya is a clear manifestation of Jordan's deep realisation of the dimensions of the common dangers and the threats posed against the whole Arab Nation. Jordan has opened its arms for the summit and expressed determination to do all it can to make it a success. To pave the way for this success Jordan is now extending a friendly hand to all sister Arab states and showing keenness on maintaining a unified nation in the face of adversity. The Arab masses will no doubt appreciate this Jordanian step and King Hussein's noble act. It is hoped that this step will bring warmth to inter-Arab relations and open the way for a successful meeting in November.

Al Dustour: Jordan restores ties with Libya

JORDAN'S decision to restore diplomatic relations with Libya reflects this country's deep sense of responsibility and firm commitment to Arab causes. The restoration of relations is a step designed to increase harmony among Arab leaders and to pave the ground for solidarity among Arab countries. The Jordanian decision to restore relations with Libya has a significant meaning, coming weeks before the projected summit in Amman because it is bound to give further impetus to efforts leading to unity of Arab ranks. By taking this step Jordan has set a very good example to sister Arab states in inter-Arab relations, opening the door for similar steps to be taken by other Arab countries. The Arab masses will only hess this courageous and constructive Jordanian step which is of paramount importance as Arab leaders make ready for their upcoming meeting in Amman. We hope that an atmosphere of amity and brotherly understanding will prevail during the coming summit and hope that the deliberations will be characterised with seriousness and cooperation required for tending off the common dangers.

VIEW FROM AMMAN

598: Iran, Israel and the Arabs

UNITED NATIONS Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, visited both Iran and Iraq and consulted with the leaders of both nations. He went back to New York and submitted his report regarding these consultations to the Security Council. As reported in the papers, the report is a fair and honest rendition of the positions of the belligerents with no commentary on the events by the secretary general.

Iran has already effectively rejected Resolution 598 though in a clever way, giving the image of willingness to negotiate on the surface, while in essence reiterating its previous position that it already knows will not, cannot be acceptable to Iraq. Before any adherence to a ceasefire, Iran insists that the party that started the war be identified, censured and condemned. Iran of course thinks it is Iraq that commenced hostilities while Iraq, willing in any case to refer the whole matter to an international tribunal of jurists, insists that the hostilities commenced two weeks earlier when Iran shelled Iraqi cities and instigated several acts of sabotage on its territory.

The situation, unfortunately does not seem to have changed. Iran's terms for ending the conflict are basically the same though it is now playing for time. These terms are: Condemning and laying the blame on Iraq; the downfall of the Iraqi regime and thus the opportunity to export the Iranian revolution; and finally, a demand for reparations from Iraq. In its strategic aim, Iran's demands have not changed since the hostilities commenced, and our fear is that

Resolution 598 will stagnate and simply be added to other previous resolutions. What is needed now is for the United Nations Security Council to follow this resolution with another that will force the parties to put an end to the war, not by a simple display of power alone but by the imposition of an effective embargo on arms importation into Iran.

Iran is stalling for time: Time to export more oil that brings in around twenty to twenty-five million U.S. dollars daily, and time to regroup its ground and other forces. It has been over eight months since Iran's last major land attack on Iraq. During that time, its tactics have changed to an intensification of the shelling of Iraqi cities as well as its attacks on Gulf shipping which has resulted in the cluttering up of the Gulf waters with the various navies of the world. The threat of Iran is not to Iraq alone but to the Arab world as a whole and perhaps beyond as well. Under immediate threat is not only Iraq but Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Saudi Arabia. Seven Arab states are under immediate Iranian threat and the rest will, no doubt, follow in due course. The threat is real as evidenced by Iran's role in the death of so many pilgrims in the holy city of Mecca this past pilgrimage season.

The entire Arab security system, if such a thing ever existed, is threatened. And though we differentiate between the Iranian and the Israeli threats, in the final analysis, they are both perilous. To

Iran we genuinely extend the hand of peace since its existence in the area and its proximity to the Arabs have never been questioned. Yet Iran, like Israel continues to shun the extended hand and like Israel, it is motivated by a sectarian ideology of medieval texture. Neither seems to abide by the normal rules of logic and neither accept the frontiers of reality as known to others. Both reject the geographic and time limits of this century and both are intent on tearing apart the political and social fabric of the area. Both view their imbroglio with their neighbours as an historic opportunity to expand, multiply and prosper. Both are mentally armed with an ideology that combines an historic sense of persecution by others and a misplaced sense of martyrdom. Both, bearded and wearing black, seem to step out of some medieval time frame to settle historic scores and while anathema to each other ideologically, seem not to mind their alliance; an alliance that aims at unsettling the middle and keeping it in a state of fear, disunity and insecurity.

While still in power, the former Shah is reported to have likened Iran's relations with Israel to an illicit though passionate love affair. One would wish their passions were directed elsewhere than toward their mutual hostility of the people of the middle, the Arabs. It is hoped that the U.N. Security Council will take a firm stand though we cannot blame it if it fails since the Arabs themselves are not united. Perhaps the Arab summit called for by the recent meeting of Arab foreign ministers will achieve that first step; a modicum of Arab unity at least on this very vital issue.

Fundamentalists battle for influence in occupied territories

By Karin Laub
The Associated Press

NABLUS, Occupied West Bank — Muslim fundamentalists are waging an aggressive campaign for influence in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and have become formidable rivals of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The battle has focused on the youth, especially those on university campuses, and has sometimes led to violence.

At an Najah University in the West Bank town of Nablus, school officials ordered the campus closed Sept. 5 after a tense confrontation between the Islamic bloc and followers of Yasser Arafat's PLO.

The conflict erupted over which group should organise religious ceremonies on campus. Fundamentalists used the issue in an apparent effort to test bow far they could go in challenging the PLO.

Muslim groups have gained influence in the occupied territories in the past decade, especially among young Palestinians frustrated by the PLO's

failure to end the 20-year-old military occupation.

"We tried Marxism. We tried Socialism, and all kinds of other theories during the past 40 years (since Israel was created), but we lost the war. People now realise that victory comes from Allah (God)," said Zaid Bilal, a fundamentalist leader in Nablus.

Bilal has been linked by secular Arabs to the underground Muslim Brotherhood, which advocates creation of one state for all Muslims based on Islamic law.

Raphael Israeli, an Islamic studies professor at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, said the more aggressive in their campaign to return lapsed Moslims to the faith, going door to door with religious tracts.

Some Moslims have also been beaten for refusing to observe the fast on Ramadan, the Islamic holy month.

The Islamic surge is a response to Jewish fundamentalism in the West Bank and to the lack of possibilities for a political solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict," said Saeb Erakat, a political science professor at An Najah.

— The number of mosques in Nablus, the largest West Bank city with a population of 120,000, tripled from 12 in 1967 to 38 today. The number of mosques in Gaza quadrupled during the same period, from about 40 to 162.

— In Nablus, residents said many more women wear traditional Muslim dress — headscarves and long robes — than did

Arab national groups are still in control, "but they are now on the defensive," said Matti Steinberg, an Israeli expert on Middle East affairs at Hebrew University.

Fatah is trying to stem the Muslim fundamentalist tide, in part by incorporating Islamic slogans in its pamphlets, even though it advocates a secular Palestinian state for Muslims and Christians alike, said Steinberg.

"Fatah wants to show there is no contradiction between Islam and nationalist aspirations," he said.

There are no figures on how many of the 800,000 Palestinians in the West Bank and 600,000 in Gaza are Moslim fundamentalists, but signs of a growing Islamic presence are everywhere:

— The number of mosques in Nablus, the largest West Bank city with a population of 120,000, tripled from 12 in 1967 to 38 today. The number of mosques in Gaza quadrupled during the same period, from about 40 to 162.

— In Nablus, residents said many more women wear traditional Muslim dress — headscarves and long robes — than did

a decade ago. During a recent visit, few women were seen in Western dress.

— Muslim leaders last month forced the cancellation of the first Palestinian beauty contest, saying it was frivolous. Contestants were to have modelled traditional Arab clothing, cooked Arab meals and demonstrated make-up skills using natural dyes.

But the universities are the main gauge of shifting loyalties, especially since Israeli military authorities banned municipal elections in 1975 after Palestinians elected pro-PLO mayors.

At Hebrew University, Islamic groups last year wrested control of the student council from Shabiba, a youth movement linked to Arafat's mainstream Fatah PLO group.

At the Islamic University in Gaza, Muslim groups have run the student council for several years, steadily taking votes away from Shabiba, which means "youth" in Arabic.

But the most intense struggle is being waged at An Najah in Nablus, about 70 kilometres north of Jerusalem.

It is being watched closely.

"The PLO sees the campus as one of the main footholds in the West Bank," said an Israeli military official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

"They already lost Gaza and Hebron. They don't want to lose Nablus," said the Israeli official.

In recent years, the Islamic Bloc, Al Kutla Al Islamiya, has garnered more votes at An Najah, winning 40 per cent in student council elections July 27, compared to 48 per cent for Shabiba.

"We began in the university with two people praying in this corridor. Now we have more than 1,000 supporters," Islamic Bloc candidate Khaled Kaabi, 21, said on election day. An Najah, founded in 1977, has about 4,000 students.

Tensions ran high that day. The two groups rallies in opposite corners of the campus courtyard, beating drums and chanting slogans. Some students engaged in shouting matches and fistfights.

The current conflict began Aug. 26 when the Shabiba-run student council organised an Islamic new year's celebration.

Three days later, the Islamic

Shabiba-run student council called for organisers to be punished for holding an unauthorised rally. The Islamic Bloc, in turn demanded control over the campus mosque and all religious celebrations.

On Sept. 5, about 3,000 students from both camps faced off in a tense confrontation, and university officials ordered An Najah closed indefinitely to prevent clashes.

"We wanted time to talk things over," said An Najah President Bahgat Sabri.

S.Korea faces unfinished political agenda

By Barry Renfrew
The Associated Press

SEOUL, South Korea — South Korea is getting ready to see if it can complete its unfinished political agenda and finally make the transition to full democracy.

The massive anti-government protests of the past summer, in which hundreds of thousands of people took to the streets, pointed them way for democracy. But many questions must be answered before it becomes clear whether Korea can build a lasting democratic system.

Many Koreans still are asking if democracy can work in a country that has yet to bave peaceful transfer of power and that has been dominated by authoritarian governments for most of its history.

The internal situation of Korea is highly uncertain and tumultuous with steady but troubled efforts for political and social liberalisation," the Korea Herald said in a Sept. 8 editorial.

Work has been completed on amending the constitution to allow the first direct presidential elections in 16 years. Elections are set to be held before the end of the year once the constitutional changes are approved by a national referendum, tentatively set for Oct. 27.

President Chun Doo-Hwan said, in putting the constitution on display for public review Sept. 21, that the nation was showing political maturity as it embarked on "a new chapter" in its development.

Both the governing and opposition parties ... have steadily applied the democratic methodology of dialogue and compromise and concession and accommodation. I trust that such a practice will further develop and take hold in the future," Chun said.

But observers are asking if the intransigence that traditionally has shaped Korean politics can give way overnight to moderation, compromise and democratic stability.

Compromise always has been considered a sign of weakness in Korean politics. Most political leaders have chosen to be tough and inflexible as a sign of strength.

Few observers are willing to predict that traditional dissent and confrontation will disappear once a democratic government replaces Chun after he steps down Feb. 25 at the end of a seven-year term.

Some supporters of whichever side loses almost certainly will be unwilling to accept defeat, and the stage could quickly be set for new political confrontations and violent demonstrations.

Democratic elections will answer only some of the political

LETTERS

Stoned beauty

To the Editor:

I WAS puzzled to read in the Jordan Times issue of September 19, the letter of Mrs. Aida Dajani, who calls herself a "lover of art" and a great defender of the beauty of the Second Circle.

First of all I think that only people who have "interest" in the big amount of money that was poured into that circle, can find it attractive.

A "monument that enhances its surroundings"? That ugly wheel and that wall? I really think the surroundings were much, much better when the Second Circle was made of flowers and benches. That is beauty Mrs. Dajani, not the stones.

As for the "immense pleasure to have your children risk their lives in the middle of a road crossing"? And, is this a proper place for fun and relaxation? If people gather at the Second Circle it is because they are in need of parks and open air places, but a circle is certainly not the appropriate place.

As for the Fifth Circle, certainly, Mrs. Dajani does not follow the articles of Ms. Randa Habib that she unjustly calls "negative". So instead of giving suggestions to Ms. Habib, maybe Mrs. Dajani should herself take a course in objectivity which her letter shows that she completely lacks.

Dina Chamsou
P.O. Box 1153
Amman.

Prince Hassan delivers Jordan's address to the U.N. General Assembly

Peace in Mideast is our principal preoccupation; it is time for world to act decisively to resolve Palestinian question

The following is the full text of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's address to the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, Sept. 24, 1987.

Mr. President,

ALLOW ME to extend to you my delegation's sincere congratulations on your election and our deep appreciation to your distinguished predecessor, His Excellency Mr. Humayun Chaudhry, for the skill with which he was able to guide the last session through a difficult period.

May I also express our gratitude to the Secretary General, Senator Perez de Cuellar, for his commitment to the cause of peace and his tenacious efforts to promote it. These efforts, supported by the Security Council, are particularly relevant to the region to which I belong. Despite the setbacks, we continue to believe firmly that the United Nations, and the Secretary General, remain a decisive factor in the process of peace-making and peace-keeping.

Mr. President,

Many people believe that nuclear deterrence has saved humanity from a world war during the last four decades. The so-called "balance of terror" may have played a role in military strategy, but it negates our common humanity and remains devoid of any ethical content. On the other hand, few realise that since World War II, there have been more than 150 armed conflicts in practically all parts of the world. These have claimed more than 20 million lives since 1945 — most of them innocent victims of power games and man's inhumanity to man. Right now, there are some forty armed conflicts going on, within or between states.

The East Mediterranean region, from which I come, is witness to all three types of armed conflict which have, through the ages, blotted human history.

The first type is characterised by internal tensions and armed violence. Lebanon is a tragic example of this. As compared to World War I, when the ratio of civilian casualties was only 5 per cent, the Lebanese conflict has claimed lives, 95 per cent of which were non-combatants — innocent men, women and children. We mourn them all the more because the tragedy of the Lebanon is exacerbated in the

The so-called "balance of terror" may have played a role in military strategy, but it negates our common humanity and remains devoid of any ethical content.

perpetuation of the conflict by proxy. The continuing war and the partition of Lebanon only serve interests beyond its borders.

The second type of armed conflict is where blood is shed when a state, in order to export its revolution, resorts to any means, even war. The Iran-Iraq conflict is an example of this type of conflict. We deplore the use of religion to promote political ends. This war, which has already ravaged two Muslim nations for more than seven years, is now spreading to the rest of the Gulf area. It represents a threat, not only to the region, but to global peace. Jordan has, without reservation, supported Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for the imposition of a ceasefire and the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognised boundaries, in order to bring an end to this senseless war.

The war has already taken hundreds of thousands of lives, including those of children who have been used as soldiers. It must not be allowed to be internationalised by proxy. The superpowers, which play a decisive role in the context of the Security Council, have a special responsibility which they must fully assume, in order to bring about peace.

The third type is the classic colonial form of armed conflict where territory is occupied by force, for purposes of exploitation and annexation. The Arab-Israeli conflict is a perfect example of the above. In this respect, and throughout the last two decades, Israeli aggression in the Occupied Territories of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights has continued unabated. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 provide adequate bases for establishing peace in the area. Jordan has spared no effort to promote the process of a comprehensive peace through the convening of an international conference, sponsored by the United Nations, in which all parties

concerned, and the Five Permanent Member States of the Security Council, should participate.

Mr. President,

It has been said that since war first begins in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences for peace must be constructed. The time has come for all of us to adjust our thinking to contemporary realities and to recognise that all our efforts to promote human welfare will be in vain, if a just and durable peace remains elusive. We are now in the second decade year since the Balfour Declaration, nearly the fortieth year since the partition of Palestine and the twentieth year since the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. I represent the fourth generation of my family which had the honour of leading the Great Arab Revolution, to gain independence and ensure prosperity for the Arab Nation. The problem of Palestine, for which my grandfather gave his life and which has been the main preoccupation of the Hashemite family through the decades, remains unsettled. Time has only healed wounds — it has deepened them. There is a whole genera-

an essential building block of multilateralism. Recent years have witnessed a steady retreat in this field. Nations, particularly the superpowers, have increasingly resorted to the bilateral approach. In our view, this change is due much more to short-term self-interest than to the discovery of an inherent weakness in multilateralism, which must, of necessity, remain the corner-stone of our interdependent world.

Bilateralism enables the superpowers to promote their own policy objectives to the detriment of regional order. The policy of containment which they have pursued in our region has thus bought time for them, but it has also helped to perpetuate inherently unhealthy situations. Maintenance of the status quo is not a step towards problem-solving. More often than not, it only further aggravates the problem. In the Middle East, instead of tangible progress towards peace, time lost has strengthened the non-state actors whose activities can only hamper progress. Such is the case of terrorists and of all those for whom a situation of insecurity, social tensions and political upheavals is a source of profit. The status quo, which has prevailed since the sixties, is also becoming a source of factionalism and of conflict between minorities and ethnicities, facilitating a vicious "divide and rule" policy, which can only be detrimental to the long-term interests of our region.

Mr. President,

If, in the first place, I have dwelt on the problem of conflict, it is because the attainment of peace in the region is our principal preoccupation and because we realise, as should all others, that insecurity anywhere is a threat to security everywhere. We do, however, fully realise that economic stability and social harmony are the pre-requisites of human welfare. We welcome the results of UNCTAD (U.N. Conference on Trade and Development) VII, which despite bleak forecasts, was a relative success. There is no doubt that the inherent problems of the present world economic order need to be urgently addressed. Foremost among them is the problem of international debt. Like a malignant disease, the debt problem is spreading and is taking its toll in developing countries. It is time we recognise at the international level that there is no panacea and that palliatives will not do. At the same time, let me be under the illusion that it is a problem of the South alone. Clearly, international cooperation, cemented by mutual understanding and a recognition of inter-dependence, is called for if adequate and effective solutions are to be found. The earnings of more and more developing countries are now being

swallowed up by mere payment of interests. There is a cash flow from the South to the North. This is clearly an aberration. It is not just a cause for concern in political or economic terms. It is also an affront to the human family that the poor should go on becoming poorer and the rich richer. Who addressing UNCTAD VII, I proposed the establishment of a mixed commission, composed of eminent persons of international repute, to re-assess the performance of the international economic system in the context of the colossal challenges we face. Such a body should prepare a comprehensive executive report, in an independent and impartial manner, on the major economic issues which hamper international cooperation, and suggest formulae on alternative approaches to global economic and financial problems.

Mr. President,

We, in Jordan, have steadfastly followed a policy of moderation in all respects. Likewise, our foreign policy has remained steadfast. Jordan's position on questions which figure on the agenda of this Assembly is well-known. We strongly condemn policies of apartheid, we deplore foreign occupation and we support peaceful solutions to problems which have long been sources of conflict in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

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and made available to member-states for their consideration.

Mr. President,

Our Commission took the view, from the outset, that tangible results can only be achieved if we remain specific and concentrate on a few selected issues of major concern. Consequently, a series of sectoral reports covering a range of humanitarian questions, reflecting our views and containing detailed recommendations, has been published. The final report is a synthesis of these reports. We hope it will be helpful in the process begun by this Assembly to elaborate and implement the humanitarian order. We believe that a vigorous follow-up is necessary for any report to produce the results expected of it. To this end, and in our report, we have foreseen a series of measures. In that context, I would like to suggest that a small group of governmental experts be formed, within the United Nations, to look into practical ways and means to make further progress and to ensure that the relevant recommendations are translated into reality by governments, as well as by inter-governmental and non-governmental agencies. I have no doubt that many governments would wish to come forward on a voluntary basis to provide the required expertise.

Mr. President,

If we are to improve the human condition and make this planet a better and more secure place to live in for our children, we must not wait for things to change. We must change ourselves first. We must adjust our thinking and our attitudes to the new realities of the contemporary world, in order to bring about a change in the global political, economic and social environment. Allow me to conclude by quoting a former U.N. Secretary-General, who gave his life in defence of the principles and purpose of this Organisation:

"Working at the edge of the development of human society is to play a catalytic role and facilitate the task of this Assembly in promoting the humanitarian order. I am pleased to inform you that the Commission, which had a limited mandate in terms of time and programme of work, and which I had the honour to co-chair with His Highness Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, has completed its final report. The final version will be published in the coming weeks. God bless you. Thank you.

Blacks weigh celebration of U.S. constitution's bicentennial

By Betty Wiltshire
Reuter

NEW YORK — An exhibition mounted by a Harlem museum offers a reminder of why black Americans aren't sure just how fervently they should join in celebrating the 200th anniversary of the U.S. constitution this year.

The exhibition, "The Right of All Blacks and the United States Constitution," set up by the Schomburg Centre for Research in Black Culture and touring several U.S. cities, illustrates the source of that ambivalence.

Its focus is constitutional law, the arena in which black Americans continue to struggle for freedom and equality.

It concludes some compelling reminders of the reason for that struggle: A pair of slave shackles and a ku klux Klan robe.

On display also are 200 prints, manuscripts, publications, paintings and photographs drawn from the collections of the Schomburg Centre, New York Public Library, the National Archives and other sources.

The show traces from colonial times to the 1970s black Americans' efforts to shape the constitution which, as amended over the years, ceased to be a document that tolerated enslavement and became one that championed freedom for all.

It is impossible to present an accurate view of the either the origin and development of the constitution of the United States or the country for which it is the basic document, without a far greater knowledge of black history and the role of race," said Howard Dodson, chief of the Schomburg.

When the constitution was drawn up in Philadelphia 200 years ago, blacks had no rights that whites had to honour. Slavery was legal.

According to Dr. Robert Morris, head of Schomburg's rare

books, manuscripts and archives section and co-curator of the show, many Americans are unaware of what it took to ratify the three reconstruction amendments to the constitution.

The 13th amendment abolished slavery.

The 14th amendment gave blacks equal protection under the law from the "black codes" that restricted their ability to own land and to work, and which denied them most basic civil and political rights.

The 15th amendment gave black men the right to vote.

Morris said the amendments forced "the constitution to approach the declaration of independence (adopted in Philadelphia in 1776) as an icon of freedom and equality."

Although the word slavery never appears in the original constitution, the "miracle of Philadelphia" could not have taken place without considering it.

The declaration of independence stated: "We hold these truths to be self-evident. That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness..."

Morris said: "The constitution was for blacks a retrogressive document that, without mentioning slavery recognised and legitimised the institution."

"My real surprise is that people question my remarks and (supreme court justice) Thurgood Marshall's," Morris said.

"At the base of both our statements is the fact that the constitution recognised and legitimised slavery and goes on to become the document that we would have preferred to see in the beginning."

He was referring to comments by Marshall, the sole black on the supreme court, at a seminar in Hawaii last May.

JTV Channel 2 Preview

Sat. — Sept. 26, 1987

Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world.

8:30 Together We Stand

9:00 Variety Show

10:20 Feature Film

A Billion Dollar

Sun. — Sept. 27, 1987

8:30 Charles In Charge

9:10 A Trillion For Defence: What Have We Bought?

8:30 New Cycle Programmes Preview

9:10 A Day In The Country One-part documentary

Mon. — Sept. 28, 1987

8:30 Allo Allo

9:10 Mountain Men

10:20 The Rhinemann Exchange Best Seller

Thur. — Oct. 1, 1987

8:30 Life's Most Embarrass-

sing Moments

9:30 Indelible Evidence

Tue. — Sept. 29, 1987

8:30 Don't Wait Up

9:10 Magnum

10:20 Joe Lewis One part special

Wed. — Sept. 30, 1987

8:30 Bill Cosby Show

9:10 Against The Wind

10:20 Supertrain

10:20 Feature Film

Secret War of Jackie's Girl

Fri. — Oct. 2, 1987

8:30 Bill Cosby Show

9:10 Against The Wind

10:20 Supertrain

10:20 Feature Film

Wadi Saqra Road - near Traffic Bridge Amman, Jordan

Tel: 661922

10:20 Feature Film

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Syrian fans revel in their country's performance

Mediterranean Games end Golden victory for 'Squadra Italiana'

By John Rice
Associated Press

Latakia, Syria — The 18-nation Mediterranean Games ended with an Olympic-scale extravaganza on Friday, closing off a gold mine for Italian athletes, a coming-out party for Albania and a major publicity effort for Syria.

On the field, it was a celebration of the "squadra italiana." The Italians took 77 of the 187 gold medals during the two-week event. Runners up France and Spain had only 18, followed closely by Yugoslavia with 17.

In the stands and the streets, it was a chance for Syrian fans to revel in the nine gold medals their country's intensive training programme helped produce, most in boxing and wrestling.

And on the political stage, it was a chance for Syrian President Hafez Assad to promote a peaceful, topsitible image for his country, with a call to turn the Mediterranean into "a sea of friendship and peace."

His own son, Bassel, won gold and silver medals in equestrian events.

While the formal closing ceremony was Friday, the real party happened Thursday night when Syria's soccer team beat France, triggering hours of nationwide celebrations worthy of a World Cup or American Super Bowl victory.

Exultant Syrians paraded through the streets of Latakia and Damascus long past midnight honking horns and waving their country's flag from cars and trucks buried in singing, hand-clapping.

His Majesty King Hussein telephoned Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to convey Jordan's congratulations on Syria's victory.

Italy brought a world-class team to games that missed top athletes from other countries because the schedule fell too close to world, European or African



Bassel Assad, the Syrian president's son, won a gold medal in equestrian events.

team sports," said delegation chief Milan Obucina.

His country left its powerful volleyball, basketball, handball and water polo teams at home partly to prepare for Olympic qualifying matches, partly to recuperate from their hosts' role at the recent university games and partly for budgetary reasons, he said.

More than half of the 87 athletes it brought won medals, finishing on Friday with golds for Sea Krdzalje in the men's Javelin and Slobolan Colovic in the women's 800 metres.

The hero of the games for the crowd was Morocco's Said Aouita, who was mobbed by cheering fans after winning the 1,500-metre and 5,000-metre races, events in which he holds world records.

Morocco also won the men's single title in tennis with Arifa Chekrouni, the men's 800 metres with Faoutzi Lahti, the women's 3,000 metres with Fatima Aouana and the women's 400-metre hurdles with Naval El-Moutawakel, the Olympic champion who said the Mediterranean Games might be her last competition.

Albania, emerging from decades of isolation, made the games its first major sports festival since World War II.

Marksmen Kristo Robo gave Albania its first gold medal in rapid fire pistol competition, and its women's volleyball and basketball teams overwhelmed all opposition.

Turkey scored a clutch of victories in wrestling and weightlifting, while Greece scattered its eight golds and 20 silvers throughout the competition.

France, which won 32 gold medals four years ago in Casab-

anca, took only 18 at Latakia, and team officials said they had left several of their top athletes at home.

Syria spent some \$300 million to build a much-praised sports complex on the beachfront, and officials say they may seek to host other international events here, such as the Asian Games.

"It's very important for the development of (Syrian) sports, having these fantastic venues here," said Italy's Cameli.

On Thursday, Italy's Alessandro Lambruschini ended the victory string of Morocco's Aouita by winning the 3,000-metre steeplechase of the last day of competition, helping push Italy's gold medal total to a stratospheric 77.

Eriksson set for victory in Ivory Coast Rally

ABIDJAN (R) — Swede Kenneth Eriksson looked set on Friday to give Volkswagen victory on their first appearance in the Ivory Coast Motor Rally, depicted by the withdrawal of the main competitors.

Eriksson was the first away on Friday at the start of the rally's third and last stage, with only 12 out of 43 cars still in the race.

With time penalties of 36 minutes and 28 seconds at the end of the second stage of the 3,967-kilometre event, he was leading

Kenya's Shekhar Mehta, the only survivor of the Nissan factory team, by 10 minutes and 31 seconds.

Eriksson's teammate, West German Erwin Weber, was third with one hour 27 minutes and 52 seconds in penalties.

Syria broke relations with Egypt after its 1979 peace treaty with Israel and fell out with Morocco after its King Hassan hosted Israel's then-prime minister, Shimon Peres, last year.

The crowds cheered loudly for the Egyptian team at the opening ceremony, rooted for Morocco's Arifa Chekrouni when he won the men's tennis singles title and idolised Moroccan distance runner Said Aouita, mobbing him after his victories in the 1,500 and 5,000 metres races.

Good sports dissolve animosities in Latakia

By Nejla Sammakia
Associated Press Writer

Latakia, Syria — Yelling and pounding on their seats, an emotional Syrian crowd cheered for the victory of Egyptian wrestler Hassan El-Haddad in a bronze medal match at the current Mediterranean Games.

It was a surprisingly friendly greeting for an athlete from a country making its only sports appearance here in eight years because ongoing political differences had prevented other contacts.

But it was typical of the way the many bitter political rivalries along the Mediterranean rim seemed to fade for the brief sports festival.

"We want the Mediterranean Sea to be a sea of friendship and peace, not of death and destruction," said Syrian President Hafez Assad as he opened the games on Sept. 11. For two weeks, at least, he seems to have gotten his wish.

On the political level, Morocco is at odds with Spain, Greece and Cyprus, and Turkey, Syria snubs Egypt and Morocco, Yugoslavia argues with Albania, Morocco contends with Algeria and Libya has rocky relations with most of its neighbours.

But there were few signs of animosity at the 18-nation games, or at the beach beside the athletes' hotel, where competitors from all nations lolled in the sun between matches.

The only indication of a major political conflict was the absence of Israel, the only Mediterranean country which has never taken part in the games due to opposition by Arab countries, which make up about half the participants.

Instead of the political boycotts that plagued the Moscow and Los Angeles Olympics, Latakia saw the emergence of a country, Albania, after 40 years of isolation from international sports festivals.

"I never expected such a warm welcome," said Egyptian judo player Walid Abdel-Halim.

"We were not ready for this... they all still seem to feel the union," he added, referring to the short-lived political merger between Egypt and Syria that collapsed in 1961.

The stadiums and arenas were filled largely with local spectators who paid the equivalent of 40 to 80 cents for tickets to root for the home team.

Only Syrian athletes received more cheers than those from Egypt and Morocco, both of which are at odds with the Syrian government.

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AMMAN LITTLE LEAGUE

Sept. 25, 1987

Tots

Wang 0

Jordan Express 8

Juniors

Danish Dairy 1
Nashashibi/Ebbini 1
Mercedes Benz 1

Butterfly 1
Jordan Worsted Mills 1
Westinghouse 0

Mids

Dorma 2
Istiklal 2
Cairo Amman 9

Furukawa 1
Intercon 1
Eagle Engineering 2

Seniors

Eriksen 1
Al Ahly 1

Samar 0
Volvo 0

Cyprus Rally begins

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — A Briton, a Bulgarian and a Hungarian will light it out on the twisting narrow roads of the 2,800-metre Troodos mountains this weekend to gain a place in the European Rally Championship.

The Rothmans Cyprus Rally which starts Friday is classed as one of the top eight events in the European calendar.

That means that those drivers who complete the grueling three-day, 800-kilometre event multiply their points by four, giving the winner 80.

First place in the European stakes is already firmly in the grasp of Italian driver Dario Cerrato, who has amassed 389 points this season.

Belgian Patrick Snijers, currently lying second with 200 points, withdrew from the Rothmans Cyprus Rally two weeks ago, apparently when it became clear he stood no chance of catching Cerrato.

This has given Briton David Llewellyn, Bulgarian Stoyan Kolev, and Hungarian Attila Ferjancz a chance to pick up 80 points if they win the coefficient-4 Cypriot event and overtake Snijers in the current European tally.

This year's Cyprus event has attracted 76 entries, 13 from outside the east Mediterranean island.

Its importance in the international calendar has been overshadowed in the past three years following the inception of the Hong Kong to Beijing Rally, which unlike the Cyprus event, counts for the world championship.

Ferjancz and co-driver Janos Tandari, in an Audi Quattro Coupe, are the top seeds for the Cyprus event, followed by Llewellyn and co-driver Philip Short, also in an Audi.

Kolev and his co-driver, Boyko Ignatov, in a third Quattro, have been seeded ninth behind a group of Cypriot and Greek contestants.

A Greek driver racing under the name of "Stratisino" in a Nissan Silvia 200SX can bag the Greek Rally Championship if he has a good showing in Cyprus.

A good performance in Cyprus would also help two Spanish women, Julia Escrivano and Luisa Alfaro, driving a Lancia Delta 4WD win the European ladies championship.

The Cyprus Rally takes drivers up and down several times from sea level to tracks high up in the mountains where the special stages, nearly half the total distance, always take their toll of drivers and their machines.

Mansell well poised

JEREZ, Spain (R) — Briton Nigel Mansell, returning to his trusted "old" car equipped with conventional suspension, received the challenge from his Williams teammate Nelson Piquet and both Ferraris on Friday to take provisional pole position for Sunday's Spanish Grand Prix.

Mansell, driving with all his familiar determination, dominated both incident-packed opening practice sessions to quickly erase his memories of last weekend's engine problems in Portugal and maintain his slim hopes of a last-ditch bid for the world title.

On a cloudy but hot day, the Briton lapped the twisting and physically demanding 4.2 km Jerez circuit in a best official time of one minute 23.081 seconds — at an average speed of 182.771 kph — to edge out Ferrari's Gerhard Berger by less than one tenth of a second.

The Austrian took pole from Mansell, who was second quickest at 1:16.164 ahead of world championship leader Piquet of Brazil and the Italian Michele Alboreto in the second Ferrari.

World champion Alain Prost of France, who last weekend won a record 28th Grand Prix, was fifth fastest in 1:24.596, followed by Brazilian Ayrton Senna in a Lotus.

All the drivers complained of dirt and dust on the surface after practice in which Prost, Piquet, Sweden's Stefan Johansson and Senna spun dramatically off the track.

Mansell, who plans to drive his "old" car throughout the weekend in preference to the open "active-ride" Williams he drove last week, said he also lost control of his car when he was

forced off the racing line.

He said: "I didn't spin, but had to run off the track. It's very difficult if you go off line, which I did to avoid Nakajima (Satoru Nakajima of Japan).

"He didn't see me in his mirrors and he waved to apologise afterwards."

Mansell added: "This is a much more demanding circuit than Estoril. It is very demanding physically for the drivers. But I am happy to be consistently competitive even though my car is not as quick in the slow corners as the active one."

Prost, like Mansell, seeking a victory to keep his title hopes alive, said he had several problems during the afternoon after an encouraging morning session.

He said: "I had electrical problems and a spin and was not very good for me. It is very slippery, like in Hungary — off the racing line."

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following were the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.6375/85	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3140/50	Canadian dollar
	1.8205/10	West German marks
	2.0485/95	Dutch guilders
	1.5100/10	Swiss francs
	37.77/80	Belgian francs
	6.0700/50	French francs
	1314/1315	Italian lira
	143.75/85	Japanese yen
	6.3875/3925	Swedish crowns
	6.6650/6700	Norwegian crowns
	7.0050/0100	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	460.80/461.30	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices were close to the day's highs in fairly quiet afternoon business in a reaction to Thursday's sharp losses on worse than expected U.K. trade and current account figures for August, dealers said.

By 1410 GMT Friday the FTSE 100 index had recovered 19.6 points of Thursday's 39 point slump to trade at 2,333.0. The lower opening on Wall Street had little immediate impact here.

Dealers said participants had calmed down after Thursday's reflex response to the trade figures and have reappraised worries that interest rates might have to rise. "We'll have to see if the August figures were a one off," one dealer said.

News on Thursday of the surprise August £929 million U.K. current account deficit and £1.5 billion trade deficit prompted worries that lending rates might have to rise to choke off demand for overseas goods and narrow the trade gap.

Participants will now be looking to future balance of payments announcements to see whether August's trend is continued, dealers said.

But on Friday many operators were saying Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson is strongly committed to holding interest rates down, which helped give a relaxed aspect to business, U.K. money rates were steady throughout Friday's session.

One dealer pointed to a positive factor the trade figures may hold for equities.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1987

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carol Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is not a Saturday for lounging around and getting nothing done. Focus your attention on making realistic plans for future accomplishments. Plan your time and efforts carefully.

ARIES (Mar. 22 to Apr. 19) Consider with an expert before making any changes in your present mode of operation; the results you'll have much more confidence.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Listen to, and understand, the ideas of others, although they may be radically different from your own. Don't dwell on the past.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) If you are thinking of making any changes in business affairs, give your co-workers an idea of what they should expect.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Change your social attitudes toward close friends and family and you'll encounter much more happiness in these areas.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Shop around and find what you need to make your home more attractive, then you can invite friends in and feel quite proud tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get your financial affairs in good order this morning, making sure to budget in room for amusements and hobbies which you enjoy.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Today is the perfect time to follow through on personal matters which have been waiting. Cut down on extravagances and waste.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be kind to your mate this morning, as he or she may be in a bad frame of mind. Stay around friends who you are particularly fond of.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make your own needs secondary and concern yourself with the feelings of your loved ones. Watch out for obstacles in your path.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you consider a particular friend, you can gain a great deal by letting him or her know your ideas; he is sure to drive carefully.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) If you look from a new perspective, you'll see how you can improve your position in the business world. Be practical and exacting.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Know what your mate expects of you in order to avoid blunders. Learn more about the monetary needs of your business.

MR. CAROL RIGHTER TODAY

He or she will love to sit right to the heart of any matters and find the truth, even if it means working long and hard hours. Your property will be determined to the point of stubbornness and will always have a plan in mind, never relying on impulse. Your child would do well in any government work, especially the police department.

"The Stars impel; they do not control." What you mean of your life largely up to you. © 1987, McNaught Synd.

Iraq gets U.K. credit

LONDON (R) — Britain on Thursday granted a £175 million (\$267 million) line of credit to Iraq to finance British exports. Trade Minister Alan Clark said.

He said the credit, which will allow Iraq to purchase British machinery, services and pharmaceuticals, reflected the import-

ance Britain attached to pursuing close economic and trading links with Iraq.

Two previous export credit lines, for £275 million (\$451 million) and £300 million (\$492 million) are due to expire at the end of the year.

Soviet politburo approves setting up private shops

MOSCOW (R) — The ruling Soviet politburo, in communiqué published on Friday, approved the creation of small private shops in another effort to encourage individual initiative and gain control of the underground economy.

Endorsing the Soviet Union's first privately-owned outlets since the 1920s, the 14-man politburo said people would be free to rent shops and kiosks and use space in state-controlled stores to sell their goods.

The measure marked a further step in the campaign launched under Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, to harness individual enterprise in the cause of better consumer goods and services for the people.

It also suggested that Soviet thinkers have learned from the experience of some communist countries in Eastern Europe, where small private outlets are tolerated to compensate for the shortages and poor quality of goods in many state shops.

The politburo communiqué did not say what type of goods would be sold in the new shops. It said measures were approved "for better organisation of sales of goods manufactured by cooperatives and citizens engaged in individual labour."

The politburo communiqué gave no details on how people renting the new shops would pay tax but economists said one clear motive behind the recent decentralising moves was to boost government revenue through taxes and fees.

The Kremlin leadership is also seeking to expose state enterprises to a limited degree of competition and to demonstrate that its reform course can bring quick, tangible rewards to people in the form of better goods and services.

The sharp decline in oil prices was cited as another factor in the sluggish world economy.

Cutsbacks in expenditures by oil-producing countries had been expected, it said, but "what was not expected was the magnitude of the cutbacks indicated by the available statistics."

In addition, it said "the boost to expenditure on other goods

countries to pull themselves out of the past 18 months of the current situation, an increase in the amount of resources available to them for reviving both their rate of economic growth and their import demand is essential," it says.

The study concludes that over the past 18 months the growth-slowing effects of exchange rate fluctuations and the plunge in petroleum prices on investment, output and trade dominated the growth-stimulating effects.

It predicts that the growth in the volume of world merchandise trade will remain steady this year at 3 1/4 per cent, the same as in 1986. This prediction was revised upward from a GATT forecast earlier this year that growth would be closer to 2 1/2 per cent.

The study comprises the first chapter of GATT's annual report, due to be published in November. The organisation traditionally releases the first chapter in advance.

The study noted the negative impact of the Third World debt on international trade, in terms of lowering the import capacity of indebted countries and affecting the export sectors of other countries.

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Fiji coup leader seizes power for second time

SUVA (R) — Fiji army leader Col. Sitiveni Rabuka seized power for the second time in five months on Friday, only three days before the setting up of a bipartisan government aimed at restoring democracy.

Col. Rabuka's troops took over the two newspapers and the commercial radio in Fiji, clamped an 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew on the country and cut off communications with the outside world.

The 39-year-old colonel, in a national broadcast, called on the 714,000 Fijians spread across 300 islands in the South Pacific to stay calm and promised to "keep the machinery of government functioning."

Col. Rabuka said the second army takeover was necessary because the objectives of his May 14 coup would be endangered if the planned caretaker government was formed.

He said the new caretaker government would have frustrated the objectives of his coup — to ensure perpetual control of parliament by indigenous Fijians.

The Indian-dominated coalition of deposed Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra and the Fijian-supported Alliance Party agreed on Wednesday to form the bipar-

tisan government next Monday.

Governor-General Ratu Sir Peniai Ganilau, who has been heading an interim government for the past five months, welcomed the planned government.

But the militant Taukei Movement, which has been conducting an anti-Indian campaign, threatened violence if Ganilau went ahead with his plan.

Col. Rabuka told Reuters on Thursday he also would not tolerate anything that stopped indigenous Fijians from gaining perpetual political control — his coup objective.

Indians, descendants of indentured labourers brought to Fiji during British colonial days to work in canefields, slightly outnumber the indigenous population.

Col. Rabuka said on Friday he would take immediate steps to change the constitution "in a manner which will bring about lasting peace and prosperity in our beloved country."

Australian scientists develop cancer drug

CANBERRA (R) — Australian scientists have developed a new class of sugar-based drugs which they believe could stop cancer and multiple sclerosis spreading through the body.

Doctor Christopher Parrish of the Australian National University said on Friday the drugs could also help prevent rejection after organ transplants.

Dr. Parrish said the drugs had prevented the spread of 90 per cent of secondary breast tumours in rats.

They had totally prevented the development of multiple sclerosis in rats with the initial stages of the disease.

Tests on animals were still

being carried out and it would be two to three years before trials on people could start, said Dr. Parrish, the head of a university research group here.

The drugs have been developed from sulphated polysaccharides, or complex sugars, isolated from the mucous membranes in the lungs of pigs, cattle and sheep.

Dr. Parrish, an immunologist, said the most important discovery had been the molecular code which allows cells to communicate.

"We're trying to fool cells into preventing them from going into places where they would normally

Rust seeks pardon from Gorbachev

MOSCOW (R) — Teenage West German pilot Mathias Rust has put his faith in Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev's spirit of openness by appealing for a pardon from his four-year labour camp term for illegally flying to Red Square.

Soviet defence officials have publicly upbraided their armed forces for incompetence and poor discipline, especially among the elite 400,000-strong front-line force in East Germany.

Mr. Gorbachev dismissed several key figures, including his defence minister, after a West German evaded air defences to land his light aircraft in the centre of Moscow this year. But there have been no signs of a major shake-up in the forces or the arms industry.

"There are complaints within the forces that the status of engineers is not held in too high regard, political reliability being held as more important for promotion prospects," Jane's said.

Citing the example of tank forces, concentrated in Central Europe, Jane's said units faced strict central control and were allowed none of the initiative granted to NATO counterparts.

"This leads inevitably to lack of flexibility and is crassly wasteful

Soviet military resisting Gorbachev reforms — Jane's

LONDON (R) — The Soviet military appears to be resisting Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms, stifling individual initiative and neglecting vital technology, according to an annual defence review published on Friday.

"Jane's Avionics 1987-88," acknowledged as an authoritative review of world defence developments, said Moscow could no longer be regarded as a technological "lightweight" and was fast catching up with the West in arms.

But battlefield efficiency was hampered by a lack of technicians and the use of officers to carry out even routine maintenance.

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"This leads inevitably to lack of flexibility and is crassly wasteful

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SEARIF
©1988 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

COUNTED OUT

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♦ Void
* K A 7 5 2
* Q 1 6 3
* Q J 5 6

WEST
* Q
* A 7 4 2
* Q J 6 3
* A 1 0 4
* J 7 5 4
* Q 9 8
* A K 9 2
* 10 8 7 8

SOUTH
* K J 10 9 8 6 5 3
* 9
* A K 2
* 4

The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 4 4 Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♠

for he had to hold his trump losers to one.

He ruffed the heart continuation and led a low trump from hand. West won the queen and declarer still had to concede a trick to the ace of trumps for down one.

It was hardly a case of bad luck.

Declarer needed only to do some

counting to discover the fullness of his line of play. His way also

was doomed to failure even if he

had found a singleton ace of

trumps with one of the defenders.

Declarer was missing five

trumps. If either defender had a

singleton ace of spades, the other

would have the queen well guarded and declarer would have to lose two trump tricks. That also would

be the case if trumps were 3-2. The

only chance to hold the trump losers to one was to find a defender with a singleton queen. Therefore,

the king of trumps from hand was

the right play, and it would have

succeeded as the cards lie.

Have you been running into double trouble? Let Charles Goren help you find your way through the maze of DOUBLES for penalties and for takeout. For a copy of his "DOUBLES" booklet, send \$1.85 to "Goren Doubles," care of this newspaper, P.O. Box 4426 Orlando, Fla. 32803-4426. Make checks payable to "Newspaperbooks."



Col. Sitiveni Rabuka

new compromise coalition which would have been a major step forward in resolving the country's problems.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange described the coup as deplorable and tragic but ruled out military intervention.

The whereabouts of Ganilau, Bavadra and Alliance Party leader Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara were not immediately known. A security guard at Bavadra's house said the deposed prime minister was under military detention, but this could not be confirmed.

Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke deplored Col. Rabuka's action and said his government would review its relationship with Fiji.

Mr. Hawke said the latest coup constituted use of illegitimate force to abort the formation of a

new government.

Col. Rabuka, a suave, well-served former rugby player, has

been serving forces in Lebanon and Sinai.

He added there was no indication they were under threat. But the navy's unarmed mapping ship Monowai, a former passenger liner, would leave for the Fiji area Saturday. It could carry about 500 passengers if required.

A government spokesman said on Thursday that President Corazon Aquino had given the army a free hand. The troops could mount any kind of offensive they wanted "with absolutely no restraint," he said.

The army said it had begun a counter-attack on Tuesday sending helicopter gunships against a force of several hundred rebels. The military reported no casualties and the attack could not be independently confirmed.

The Communist New People's Army (NPA) has operated almost without restraint in the region in the past two weeks. As part of a deliberate policy to hit the military while it remained divided after the coup, the guerrillas wrecked several rail and bridges, tore up a section of railway track, and hijacked a train and used it in an attack on a police outpost.

Philippine National Railways said on Friday it had begun round-the-clock patrols to guard and inspect bridges.

The eight cabinet members told reporters they had been forced to quit by the Transkei Armed Forces. "It was not at will. I was under pressure," said Deputy Prime Minister Gladwin Vika.

Welfare and Pensions Minister Chief Dumisani Gladstone Gwadiso, 35, will take over in the absence of Prime Minister George Matanzima, Transkei President. Ndamase Tutor announced.

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